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## New Species of Fungi from various Localities.

By J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

### HYMENOMYCETES.

#### POLYSTICTUS OBESUS E. & E.

On the ground, in contact with, and partly attached to decaying pine limbs partly buried in the soil, Newfield, N. J., and Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stipitate. Stipe central, spongy, velutinous, dark cinnamon, 4-6 cm. high,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. thick above, enlarged below to 1-3 cm.; pileus convex then depressed in the center, obconical at first with the margin obtuse, then spreading out with margin acute, color lighter than that of the stipe, yellowish-cinnamon, surface uneven, velutinous, sub-colliculose, not zonate, 4-6 cm. across; pores irregular, short (1 mm.), at first round with margins thick, finally irregular and subsinuous,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mm. across, margins acute; spores elliptical, ferruginous,  $7-8 \times 4-5\mu$ .

This might, perhaps, be considered a thick-fleshed form of *Polystictus perennis* (L.). The tomentose-velutinous covering of the pileus and stipe is the same as that of *Mucronoporus tomentosus* (Fr.), but the hymenium is unarmed.

#### CORTICIUM PORTENTOSUM CRYSTALLOPHORUM E. & E.

On bark of dead trees or logs, St. Martinville, La., December, 1895. (Langlois, no. 2438.)

Closely adnate, roughened by the inequalities of the bark, cream-color, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. thick, in parts, stratose, tough, coriaceous, margin determinate, texture of densely and closely interwoven fibrils, enclosing abundant coarse amorphous crystals, confluent for 10 cm. or more, and 4-6 cm. wide; margin here and there obscurely and briefly subfimbriate. Has the general appearance of *C. leve* Pers.

Differs from the type in the abundant amorphous crystals.

#### CYATHUS RUFIPES E. & E.

Underside of old sods, in a plowed field, Rooks Co., Kansas, July, 1893 (E. Bartholomew).

Peridium slender-obconical, about 1 cm. high and 4 mm. wide, thin, dark lead color and smooth inside (not striate above, covered outside with a coarse tow-colored strigose-tomentose coat, and with a tuft of reddish-brown tomentum at the base, margin conni-

vent, uneven; sporangiola discoid,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in diameter, becoming dark, concave and wrinkled when dry, the surface overrun with slender ( $3\ \mu$  thick) brown interwoven threads. Spores globose or elliptical,  $20-27 \times 15-20\ \mu$ .

Growing (sec. Mr. B.) "head downward." Distinguished by its slender growth, large spores, and the tuft of reddish-brown tomentum at the base.

MELIOLA ACERVATA E. & E.

On leaves of *Physalis Peruviana*, Kauai (S. I.). 1895. (A. A. Heller, no. 2773.)

Epiphyllous. Perithecia globose, 150-200 in diameter, of coarse cellular structure and like the mycelium unarmed, collected in little heaps or dense clusters 1 mm. in diameter or less, and fringed with abundant brown branching mycelium of the usual type; capitate hyphopodia alternate, obovate,  $12-14 \times 8-10\ \mu$ ; mucronate hyphopodia less abundant, smaller, ovate, opposite, with a slender straight beak  $6-8\ \mu$  long; asci oval, short-stipitate,  $40 \times 20\ \mu$ , 2-4-spored; sporidia oblong-cylindrical, obtuse, 4-septate, scarcely constricted,  $30-35 \times 12\ \mu$ .

ASTERINA SPHAERELLOIDES E. & E.

On leaves of *Clematis persicaefolia*, Sandwich Islands, 1895. (Heller, no. 2394.)

Mycelium reticulated, brown, forming small black suborbicular spots (1 mm. diameter), often subconfluent; perithecia seated on the mycelium, black, ovate-globose, papillate,  $80-90\ \mu$  in diameter; asci oblong, sessile, paraphysate,  $30-35 \times 10-12\ \mu$ ; sporidia irregularly biseriate, pyriform, uniseptate, brown, not constricted,  $10-12 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2}\ \mu$ .

There was also an immature *Meliola* on the same leaves.

ROSELLINIA CONFERTISSIMA E. & E.

On rotten wood, Ohio. (Morgan, no. 1173.)

Perithecia superficial, densely gregarious, globose,  $350-500\ \mu$  in diameter, thin-walled and brittle, farinose-pubescent, becoming nearly glabrous; ostiolum prominent, mammiiform; sporidia elliptical,  $8-10 \times 4\ \mu$ , continuous, brown.

ROSELLINIA MACRA E. & E.

On leaves of some monocotyledonous plant, Florida. (Morgan no. 1134.)

Perithecia gregarious, superficial, convex-flattened,  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$  mm. in diameter, not polished, ostiolum papilliform, minute; asci (in the specimens examined) not seen; sporidia oblong-elliptical, brown, subacute,  $20\text{--}30 \times 10\text{--}12 \mu$ , some of them with a paler streak across the middle but not truly septate.

Differs from *R. sublimata* Dur. & Mont. in its much smaller thinner perithecia, and from *R. hemispherica* Sacc. & Paol. and *R. amblistoma* Berl. & Sacc. in its much smaller spores. Perithecia almost as in *Microthyrium*.

#### CERATOSTOMA BIPARASITICUM E. & E.

On the stipe of *Isaria farinosa* (Dicks.) Fr. Ohio (Lloyd).

Perithecia ovate,  $80\text{--}100 \mu$  in diameter, enveloped in a white mucedinous subiculum of loosely interwoven hyaline threads about  $3 \mu$  thick, enveloping the lower part of the *Isaria* stipe, and bearing subglobose hyaline conidia  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$ ; asci clavate-lanceolate, p. sp.  $20 \times 6 \mu$ , short-stipitate (paraphysate?); sporidia fasciculate, 8 in an ascus, oblong-cylindrical, olivaceous,  $6\text{--}2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$ . The beak of the perithecium is of a grayish-brown, of fibrous structure and about 1 mm. long  $\times$   $35\text{--}40 \mu$  thick.

#### TEICHOSPORA NEPETAE E. & E.

On dead stems of *Nepeta Cataria*, Granton, Ontario, Canada, August, 1895. (J. Dearness, no. 2351.)

Perithecia scattered, superficial, depressed,  $220\text{--}250 \mu$  in diameter, collapsing; ostiolum papilliform, distinct; asci clavate-cylindrical, nearly sessile, gradually narrowed downward,  $70\text{--}80 \times 12\text{--}15 \mu$ ; paraphyses linear, stout,  $2\text{--}2\frac{1}{2} \mu$  thick; sporidia biserial, clavate-oblong, slightly curved, 5–7–(mostly 6)–septate, sometimes strongly constricted in the middle,  $20\text{--}22 \times 6\text{--}7 \mu$  (exceptionally reaching  $25 \times 10 \mu$ ), yellow-brown, one or two cells divided by a longitudinal septum.

Closely allied to *Teichospora vitalbae* De Not. but that (sec. Berlese) has perithecia  $300\text{--}350 \mu$  in diameter, and asci cylindrical,  $120\text{--}130 \times 11\text{--}13 \mu$ . *T. clavispora* E. & E. has rather larger ( $250\text{--}300 \mu$ ) perithecia, not collapsing, and longer 8–10-septate sporidia.

#### CUCURBITARIA ASTRAGALI E. & E.

On dead stems of *Astragalus* sp., Rooks county, Kansas. August, 1895. (E. Bartholomew, no. 1894.)

Perithecia gregarious or crowded, erumpent-superficial, globose-hemispherical, minutely roughened,  $500-650\ \mu$  in diameter, finally collapsing above; ostiolum black, conic-papilliform; asci clavate-cylindrical, stipitate, paraphysate,  $85-100 \times 9-10\ \mu$ ; sporidia overlapping, uniseriate, oblong-fusoid, sub-acute below, obtuse above, 3-septate, slightly constricted at the middle septum, hyaline at first, then pale yellow, generally with one cell (sometimes two cells) divided by a longitudinal septum,  $15-20 \times 6-8\ \mu$ ; stylospores in similar perithecia, oblong-elliptical, uniseptate, scarcely constricted, nearly hyaline,  $6-8 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2}\ \mu$ .

MELANOMMA CUPULATA E. & E.

On decorticated *Salix*, Mt. Paddo, Wash., alt. 7000 ft. (Suksdorf, no. 484.)

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, superficial, brownish-black, membranous, clothed with short ( $20-40 \times 2\ \mu$ ) continuous spreading subundulate brown hairs, finally collapsing to cup-shaped, with a papilliform ostiolum. Where the perithecia stand close together the surface of the wood is often covered with a felt-like olive-black subiculum, formed of branching brown closely septate hyphae; asci clavate-cylindrical,  $45-60 \times 8\ \mu$ , with indistinct paraphyses; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusoid, pale brown, 3-septate, not constricted,  $10-12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\ \mu$ .

Closely allied to *C. pilosella* Karst., but perithecia collapsing and asci and sporidia somewhat smaller.

LOPHIOTREMA FRAXINI E. & E.

On decorticated *Fraxinus viridis*, Rooks Co., Kansas, March 30, 1896. (Bartholomew, no. 2101.)

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, semi-emergent, depressed-spherical, brown,  $400-500\ \mu$  in diameter; ostiolum variable, papilliform, compressed-conical, or extending  $\frac{1}{3}$  across the perithecium; asci clavate-cylindrical,  $85-90 \times 10\ \mu$ ; sporidia biseriate, fusoid, acuminate, hyaline, 5- or more nucleate, becoming 3- or more septate, scarcely constricted,  $35-42 \times 4\frac{1}{2}-6\ \mu$ , mostly about  $5\ \mu$  thick.

*L. Fontanesiae* Pass. and *L. Coryli* H. Fabre have sporidia about the same as this, but differ otherwise.

LOPHIOTREMA OENOTHERAE E. & E.

On dead stems of *Oenothera biennis*, Newfield, N. J., Aug., 1895.

Perithecia subgregarious or scattered, erumpent-superficial, minute (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.), ovate-globose, with a narrow, but promi-

nent, compressed ostiolum; asci clavate,  $45-55 \times 7 \mu$ , paraphysate; sporidia biseriate or oblique, oblong-fusoid, 4-nucleate, becoming faintly 3-septate and slightly constricted in the middle, hyaline subobtuse, straight or slightly curved,  $12-13 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

#### LOPHIDIUM TRIFIDUM E. & E.

On decorticated *Salix*, Mt. Paddo, Wash., alt. 7000 ft. (Suksdorf, no. 483.)

Perithecia gregarious, ovate-conic, about 1 mm. in diameter the broad base lightly sunk in the wood, mostly with an acutely elliptical depression at the top, in the center of which is the narrow, inconspicuous ostiolum. When old and empty, the perithecia open above with three broad laciniae; asci cylindrical,  $130-150 \times 12 \mu$ , including the short stipe; sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, 5-septate, with one or more cells divided by a longitudinal septum, slightly constricted in the middle,  $20-23 \times 12 \mu$ .

Comes near *C. Populi* H. Fabre.

#### LOPHIDIUM RUDE E. & E.

On weather-beaten cottonwood shingle, Smith Co., Kansas, April, 1896. (Bartholomew, no. 2102.)

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, semi-emergent, subglobose, brown, not polished,  $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in diameter; ostiolum short-cylindrical, only slightly compressed; asci cylindrical, 8-spored, paraphysate, p. sp.  $75-80 \times 12-14 \mu$ ; sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical or oblong-cylindrical, brown, 4-8-septate, not constricted, obtuse, with a longitudinal septum, more or less distinct, running through two or more of the cells,  $22-35 \times 8-12 \mu$ .

Many of the sporidia show no longitudinal septum.

#### LAESTADIA RUBICOLA E. & E.

On dead stems of *Rubus strigosus*, Granton, Ontario, Canada, Aug., 1895. (J. Dearness, no. 2353.)

Perithecia thickly scattered, subcuticular, depressed-hemispherical, collapsing, and by the falling away of the papilliform ostiolum, broadly perforated above; asci clavate-cylindrical, stipitate,  $60 \times 7-8 \mu$ , (p. sp.), narrowed and acute above and below; paraphyses obscure, shorter than the asci; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, 2-nucleate, ends obtusely rounded,  $12-14 \times 5-6 \mu$ .

#### LAESTADIA SCROPHULARIA E. & E.

On dead stems of *Scrophularia*, London, Canada, August, 1895. (J. Dearness, no. 2342.)

Perithecia scattered, subcuticular, 100–130  $\mu$  in diameter, visible through the epidermis which is slightly raised; asci clavate-cylindrical, 35–40 (p. sp. 25–30)  $\times$  6–7  $\mu$ ; sporidia biseriate, oblong, obtuse, nucleate, continuous, hyaline,  $9\text{--}12 \times 3 = 3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$   $\mu$ .

In *L. Epilobii* Wallr., the perithecia collapse and the sporidia are larger ( $13\text{--}17 \times 3\text{--}4$   $\mu$ ).

#### DIDYMOSPHAERIA MAJOR E. & E.

On decorticated wood of *Rhus glabra*, Rooks Co., Kansas, September, 1895. (Bartholomew, no. 1934.)

Gregarious, covered by the blackened surface of the wood which is raised into pustules pierced by the papilliform ostiola; perithecia buried in the unchanged substance of the wood, about 300  $\mu$  in diameter; asci cylindrical,  $90\text{--}105 \times 10\text{--}12$   $\mu$ , short-stipitate, paraphysate, 8-spored; sporidia uniseriate, mostly oblique, oblong-elliptical, uniseptate, slightly or not at all constricted, pale brown, obtuse,  $12\text{--}18 \times 7\text{--}8$   $\mu$ .

Differs from *D. rhoina* E. & E. on the same host, in its larger asci and sporidia.

#### DIDYMOSPHAERIA RHOINA E. & E.

On weather-beaten, decorticated limbs of *Rhus glabra*, Rooks Co., Kansas, September, 1895. (Bartholomew, no. 1935.)

Perithecia gregarious, covered, ovate-globose, 350–450  $\mu$  in diameter, with a conic-papilliform erumpent ostiolum; asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, paraphysate,  $60\text{--}70 \times 6$   $\mu$ ; sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, pale brown, scarcely constricted,  $7\text{--}8 \times 4\text{--}5$   $\mu$ .

Differs from *D. conoidea* Nessler. in its rather smaller elliptical sporidia, and its rather smaller permanently covered perithecia.

#### PHYSALOSPORA SUBERUMPENS E. & E.

On bark of dead *Eucalyptus globulus*, California (McClatchie).

Perithecia gregarious, at first covered by the pustuliform-elevated epidermis, then semi-erumpent, white inside,  $\frac{1}{4}\text{--}\frac{1}{3}$  mm. in diameter, the erumpent apex conic-hemispherical, crowned with the strongly papilliform or conic-papilliform ostiolum; asci broad, clavate-cylindrical,  $80\text{--}100 \times 18\text{--}20$   $\mu$ ; sporidia irregularly crowded, elliptical or ovate-elliptical, hyaline,  $18\text{--}21 \times 9\text{--}11$   $\mu$ .

Accompanied by a *Sphaeropsis* in similar but rather larger perithecia, with oblong-elliptical brown sporules,  $18\text{--}22 \times 10\text{--}12$   $\mu$ .

#### AMPHISPHERA SEPARANS E. & E.

On old cottonwood shingle, Smith Co., Kansas, April, 1896. (Bartholomew, no. 2104.)

*Perithecia* subgregarious, ovate-conical, grayish-brown, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter, 1 mm. high, base slightly sunk in the wood; ostiolum stout, short-cylindrical, black, rough, obtuse; asci cylindrical,  $110 \times 12 \mu$ , paraphysate, 8-spored; sporidia elliptical, narrowed at the ends, but obtuse, brown, uniseptate, deeply constricted and easily separating at the septum,  $20-23 \times 9-11 \mu$ .

LEPTOSPHAERIA RHOINA E. & E.

On decorticated wood of *Rhus glabra*, Rooks Co., Kansas, Sept., 1895. (Bartholomew, no. 1933.)

*Perithecia* gregarious, buried in the surface of the weather-beaten wood which is raised into small pustules over them, globose or short-elliptical,  $200-250 \mu$  in diameter; ostiolum papilliform, erumpent; asci clavate-cylindrical,  $60-70 \times 8-10 \mu$ , short-stipitate, paraphysate; sporidia biseriate, fusoid, slightly curved, 3-5- (mostly 5-) septate, constricted at the septa, yellow-brown,  $16-22$  (mostly  $20$ )  $\times 5-6\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

Closely allied to *L. Baggei* (Awd. and Niessl.), which has rather larger perithecia, broader asci ( $70-90 \times 16-20 \mu$ ) and longer sporidia.

PLEOSPORA CRANDALLII E. & E.

On dead stems of *Androsace Chamaejasne*, above the timber line, Cameron Pass, Colo., alt. 12000 feet, July 6, 1894. (Prof. C. S. Crandall, no. 237.)

*Perithecia* scattered, semi-erumpent, obtusely conical,  $200 \mu$  in diameter, with a papilliform ostiolum; asci oblong, subsessile, with very short nodular stipe,  $75-80 \times 20-22 \mu$ , with indistinct paraphyses; sporidia crowded, biseriate, oblong or slightly obovate-oblong, 5-septate, scarcely constricted, 2 or more of the cells divided by a longitudinal septum,  $20-22 \times 10-12 \mu$ , ends obtusely rounded.

Differs from *P. media* Niessl. in its smaller conical perithecia not collapsing.

DILOPHIA MAGNOLIAE E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Magnolia Fraseri*, Nuttallberg, West Va., May 12, 1896. (L. W. Nuttall, no. 849.)

*Perithecia* in circinate clusters of 3-6, seated on the inner bark, ovate-globose, membranous,  $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in diameter, with the short cylindrical, subsulcate-cleft or smooth ostiola slightly erumpent in a rather loose fascicle; asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate,  $90-110 \times 8-10 \mu$ ; paraphyses inconspicuous or none; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusoid, hyaline, becoming 1-



(3-?) septate,  $20-23 \times 5-6 \mu$ , slightly curved, with a slender hyaline bristle-like appendage  $15-30 \mu$  long at each end; stylospores in ovate-conical scattered erumpent perithecia, with sporules shaped like the ascospores, only smaller ( $14-16 \times 4-5 \mu$ ) and lacking the bristle-like appendage. When the outer bark is stripped off, the perithecia either adhere to it or remain attached to the surface of the inner bark.

DIAPORTHE AORISTA E. & E.

On dead stems of *Solidago* sp., Newfield, N. J., July, 1896. (N. A. F. 3432.)

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, often 2-3 subconfluent, sometimes subseriately arranged, slightly sunk in the unaltered substance of the stem without any black circumscribing line, slightly raising the epidermis which is not discolored, or at most only slightly blackened where the perithecia stand close together, globose, small ( $300-350 \mu$ ); ostiola exserted, stout, roughish, conic-cylindrical, short; asci oblong-cylindrical, p. sp.  $35-45 \times 8 \mu$ ; sporidia biseriata, oblong, uniseptate, slightly constricted, 2-4-nucleate, obtuse, hyaline,  $11-13 \times 4-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

Differs from *D. orthoceras* (Fr.) in its rather smaller, only slightly buried perithecia and broader sporidia. *D. exercitalis* Pk. also has narrower sporidia and distinctly seriate perithecia.

DIAPORTHE LIGUSTRINA E. & E.

On dead *Andromeda ligustrina*, Newfield, N. J., April, 1896.

Perithecia thickly scattered, buried in the unaltered substance of the bark, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  mm. in diameter; ostiola subconical, tuberculiform or subglobose, often seriate in longitudinal cracks in the bark, distinctly erumpent so as to appear like superficial perithecia; asci clavate-oblong,  $50-60 \times 8-10 \mu$ ; sporidia subbiserial, fusoid at first but when mature obtusely rounded at the ends and constricted in the middle, about  $10 \times 4 \mu$  or  $9-11 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

VALSA SOCIALIS E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Salix cordata*, Rooks Co., Kansas. (E. Bartholomew, no. 2099.)

Stromata circinate or gregarious, cortical, not circumscribed, small (1-2 mm.), raising the epidermis into small pustules often arranged in a circle around a central one; perithecia buried in the unaltered substance of the bark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter, abruptly contracted into slender necks with the minute black ostiola at first covered by a pale white disk, but finally erumpent though not exserted; asci subcylindrical, about  $60 \times 6 \mu$  (p. sp.); sporidia sub-

biseriate, allantoid, obtuse, moderately curved, hyaline,  $12-16 \times \frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$ ; each of the small stromata contains 1-6 perithecia.

VALSA CELTIDIS E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Celtis occidentalis*, Rooks county, Kansas, March, 1896. (E. Bartholomew, no. 2082.)

Stroma cortical; perithecia circinate, immersed in the unaltered substance of the inner bark, ovate, with coarsely cellular membranous wall, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter, with necks convergent and obscure ostiola united in an erumpent black disk; asci oblong-lanceolate,  $40-50 \times 13-15 \mu$ ; sporidia biseriate, oblong or oblong-elliptical, very slightly curved,  $14-18 \times 5-6 \mu$ , ends rounded and obtuse; the perithecia occur in subconfluent groups of 12-20 and are often laterally collapsed; the young stromata are multicellular, orbicular and depressed, the cells filled with allantoid, hyaline spermatia,  $5-6 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \mu$ , exuding in nearly black thick wax-like cirrhi.

VALSA AMORPHAE E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Amorpha fruticosa*, Rooks Co., Kansas, Feb., 1896. (E. Bartholomew, no. 2048.)

Perithecia circinate, 6-10 or more together, buried in the unchanged substance of the inner bark, ovate-globose,  $300-350 \mu$  in diameter, with coarsely cellular walls, often collapsing below when the bark is loosened; necks stout, cylindrical, convergent, their obtusely conical smooth black ostiola piercing the epidermis, and rising slightly above it, sometimes at first united in a black disk, which is soon obliterated; asci clavate-cylindrical,  $75-80 \times 10-12 \mu$ , obscurely parayhsate, 8-spored, stipitate; sporidia subbiseriate, allantoid (often elliptical at first), hyaline,  $10-18 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$ .

Possibly this might be considered a dwarf form of *Valsa dissepta* Fr., but all the specimens of that species in the different exsiccati have the perithecia and sporidia larger. This must not be confounded with *Eutypella Amorphae* E. & E. which is very distinct.

EUTYPELLA FICI E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Ficus*, St. Martinville, La., March, 1896. (Langlois, no. 3443.)

Perithecia in subcircinate clusters of 4-6, depressed-globose,  $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}$  mm. in diameter, buried in the unaltered substance of the inner bark which is uniformly blackened on the surface, not penetrating to the wood or surrounded by any circumscribing line; ostiola short-cylindrical, 4-sulcate at the subacute tips, rising to-

gether in a close fascicle which pierces the epidermis, but rises only slightly above it; asci (p. sp.) clavate,  $15-20 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4 \mu$ ; sporidia subbiseriate, yellowish, allantoid, curved,  $3-3\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \mu$ .

This might, perhaps, be considered a variety of *E. capillata* E. & E., but the habit is different and the perithecia smaller.

#### CALOSPHERA ACERINA E. & E.

On dead limbs of maple, London, Canada, Sept., 1895. (Dearness, no. 2361.)

Perithecia subcuticular, circinate, 4-12, depressed-globose, thinly clothed with a gray villosity, black and shining inside, the inner substance of the wall white when cut through, inner cavity about  $200 \mu$  in diameter. Ostiola convergent and united in a minute disk which raises and finally perforates the epidermis, but projects but slightly above; asci clavate, p. sp.  $35-40 \times 6 \mu$ ; paraphyses 2-3 times as long as the asci; sporidia biseriate, allantoid, a little narrower at one end, only slightly curved, hyaline,  $8-12 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$ . The ostiola are scarcely exerted.

#### DIATRYPE LINEARIS E. & E.

On *Eucalyptus globulus*, California. (McClatchie.)

Stroma narrow, 2-6 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, sunk in the weather-beaten surface of the wood, erumpent but only slightly projecting, nearly flat above and bordered on each side by the raised fibers of the wood, acute at the ends and bearing considerable resemblance to *Glonium lineare*; perithecia 6-15, sunk in the stroma, globose, with rather thick coriaceous walls,  $400-500 \mu$  in diameter, dull white inside, roughened above by the slightly projecting papilliform or subconical ostiola; asci (p. sp.) about  $60 \times 7 \mu$  or, including the filiform stipe,  $120 \mu$  long, paraphysate, 8-spored, sporidia subbiseriate above, allantoid, brownish, slightly curved,  $7-10 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$ , mostly about  $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

Differing from *D. hochelagae* E. & E. in its narrower sunken stroma.

#### MELOGRAMMA HORRIDUM E. & E.

On dead beech, London, Canada. (Dearness, no. 2369.)

Stromata elongated,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. high, 2-3 mm. broad, densely caespitose-crowded and subconfluent, the surface colliculose, and roughened by the quadrisulcate stout spine-like ostiola like those of *Eutypa spinosa*, to which this bears outwardly a striking resemblance; perithecia ovate-globose,  $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter, with rather thin coriaceous walls, black and shining inside, sunk in the surface of the wood-colored stroma; asci cylindrical, 100-

$110 \times 10 \mu$  (p. sp.  $80-85 \times 10 \mu$ ); sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, hyaline, 3-septate, each cell with 2 nuclei, hardly constricted,  $14-16 \times 7-8 \mu$ , possibly becoming muriform.

NUMMULARIA ALBOSTICTA Ell. & Morgan.

On decaying hickory wood, Preston, Ohio. (Morgan, no. 1178.)

Stroma effused, thin, 1 mm. thick or a little over,  $3-4 \times 1$  cm., mostly with a thin erect margin, slaty black, smooth, but dotted with the minute dirty-white punctiform ostiola; perithecia oblong,  $1 \times \frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}$  mm., crowded, asci cylindrical,  $130 \times 8-9 \mu$ , stipitate, paraphysate; sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, subacute, pale at first, finally dark brown,  $14-16 \times 7-8 \mu$ .

HOMOSTEGIA DIPLOCARPA E. & E.

On *Distichlis maritima*, Rooks Co., Kansas, Sept., 1895. (Bartholomew, no. 1923.)

Stroma subcuticular, black, convex, subelliptical, 1-2 mm. in diameter; ascigerous cells minute, subseriate, producing two kinds of stylospores: minute subballantoid hyaline  $5-7 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$ ; and cylindrical nucleate spores, becoming 3-septate,  $14-23 \times 4-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$ , hyaline, becoming subolivaceous.

CURREYA SANDICENSIS E. & E.

On living leaves of *Alphitonia ponderosa*, Sandwich Islands (Kauai), 1895. (A. A. Heller, no. 2758.)

Stromata hypophyllous, globose,  $1-1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in diameter, erumpent, grayish-black; ascigerous cells minute, globose, peripheral or subpolystichous, buried in the stroma which is dotted with the minute black punctiform erumpent ostiola; asci oblong-obovate, abruptly contracted below into a short stipe, 8-spored; sporidia irregularly crowded, cylindric-oblong, 3-5-septate, with one or two cells divided by a longitudinal septum, yellowish,  $19-22 \times 6-8 \mu$ , not constricted.

The upper surface of the leaf opposite the stroma is marked by a small, dark colored depression.

DISCOMYCETES.

PHIALEA AMPLA E. & E.

On decaying wood of *Salix*, Mt. Paddo, Wash. (Suksdorf, no. 493.)

Gregarious, stipitate, obconic, or clavate at first, at length expanding, 3-4 mm. in diameter, and shallow cup-shaped; disk lemon-yellow, outside paler, farinose-pubescent or minutely striate,

margin involute and entire; stipe stout, 1–2 mm. long, generally, in the mature plant, less than the diameter of the cup; asci clavate cylindrical,  $110 \times 6 \mu$ ; paraphyses filiform; sporidia uniseriate, overlapping, narrow, obovate, hyaline,  $11-12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4 \mu$ .

Differs from *Helotium citrinum*, in its involute margin and larger size.

#### CENANGIUM ALBOATRUM E. & E.

On a decorticated decaying chestnut log, Nuttallburg, West Virginia, Jan., 1896. (L. W. Nuttall, no. 788.)

Gregarious, obconical, short-stipitate, closed at first, then discoid-plane,  $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 mm. in diameter, hymenium slate-color with a narrow white margin, finally dark throughout; asci clavate, short-stipitate,  $35-45 \times 6 \mu$ ; paraphyses linear; sporidia subuniseriate, ovate-elliptical, hyaline, continuous,  $3-4 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

Differs from the usual type of *Cenangium* in its scattered growth.

#### CENANGIUM TRYBLIDIODES E. & E.

On decorticated *Salix*, Mt. Paddo, Washington., alt. 7000 feet. (Suksdorf, no. 482.)

Gregarious, sessile, black, glabrous, of fibrous texture, laterally compressed, about 1 mm. long, lips incurved, margin whitish or faintly transversely rugulose; hymenium pallid; asci clavate-cylindrical, stipitate,  $55-60 \times 8 \mu$ , paraphysate, 8-spored; sporidia oblong or oblong-elliptical, hyaline, continuous,  $6-10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$ , slightly curved, suballantoid.

#### LASIOBELONIUM SUBFLAVIDUM E. & E.

On wood of *Salix*, Mt. Paddo, Wash. alt. 7000 ft. (W. N., Suksdorf, no. 489.)

Scattered, short-stipitate, between light yellow and brick color, closed and clavate and light yellow at first, then open, shallow cupshaped,  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. across, of fibrous texture, clothed with appressed hairs and margin fimbriate with brown sparingly septate hairs  $2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$  thick; asci slender, clavate-cylindrical,  $85-95 \times 6 \mu$ ; paraphyses filiform; sporidia fusoid, hyaline, slightly curved, not constricted,  $15-20 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$ .

#### SCHIZOXYLON MICROSTOMUM E. & E.

On dead stems of *Andromeda ligustrina*, Newfield, N. J., April, 20, 1896.

Ascomata scattered or gregarious, conic-papilliform, orbicular or subelliptical,  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in diameter, at first covered by the pus-

tuliform-elevated epidermis, then suberumpent exposing the small ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) black circular disk with a slightly raised paler margin; asci cylindrical,  $250 \times 12-14 \mu$ , abruptly contracted at base into a short stipe and surrounded by abundant filiform branching paraphyses; sporidia cylindrical, hyaline, fasciculate, nearly as long as the asci, readily separating into cylindrical 3-6-septate segments,  $10-20$  (exceptionally  $30$ )  $\times 3\frac{1}{2} \mu$ , more or less constricted at the septa.

This has the general appearance of *Didymosphaeria grumata* Cke.

### New Species of Fungi.

BY CHAS H. PECK.

#### AMANITA CANDIDA.

Pileus thin, broadly convex or nearly plane, verrucose with numerous small erect angular or pyramidal easily separable warts, often becoming smooth with age, white, even on the margin, flesh white; lamellae rather narrow, close, reaching to the stem, white; stem solid, bulbous, floccose-squamose, white, the annulus attached to the top of the stem, becoming pendent and often disappearing with age, floccose-squamose on the lower surface, striate on the upper, the bulb rather large, ovate, squamose, not margined, tapering above into the stem and rounded or merely abruptly pointed below; spores elliptical, .0004 to .0005 in. long, .0003 in. broad. Pileus 3 to 6 in. broad; stem 2.5 to 5 in. long, 5 to 8 lines thick, the bulb 1 to 1.5 in. thick in the dried specimens.

Woods. Auburn, Alabama. October. L. M. Underwood and F. S. Earle.

This is a fine large species related to *A. solitaria*, but differing from it in the character of its bulb and of its annulus. The bulb is not marginate nor imbricately squamose. Its scales are small and numerous. Nor is it clearly radicating, though sometimes it has a slight abrupt point or mycelioid-agglomerated mass of soil at its base. The veil or annulus is large and well developed, but it is apt to fall away and disappear with age. Its attachment at the very top of the stem brings it closely in contact with the lamellae of the young plant and the striations of its upper surface appear to be due to the pressure of the edges of these upon it. It separates readily from the margin of the pileus and is not